

HCS HB 1809 -- CLEANING SUPPLIES, BUILDING CODES, AND ENERGY AUDITS

SPONSOR: Holsman (Wyatt)

COMMITTEE ACTION: Voted "do pass" by the Committee on Renewable Energy by a vote of 8 to 2.

This substitute changes the laws regarding cleaning supplies for state buildings and schools, county building codes, and energy audits of public schools.

Every state facility managed by the Office of Administration is required to establish, beginning October 1, 2013, a "green" cleaning policy and buy and use only environmentally-sensitive cleaning products that meet the guidelines and specifications of the substitute. A state facility may deplete its existing supplies and implement the new requirements in the following year's procurement cycle if economically feasible. Adopting a green cleaning policy is not economically feasible if it would result in an increase in cleaning costs not including staff training and development costs.

The substitute authorizes the county commission in any county to adopt regulations for the purpose of promoting the public safety, health and general welfare, to protect life and property, to prevent the construction of fire hazardous buildings, and to promote energy efficiency to control the construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair of buildings or structures, any electrical wiring or installation, and plumbing or drain laying and to provide for the issuance of building permits; adopt regulations licensing persons, firms, and public utilities and their contractors; provide for inspections; establish a schedule of permit, license, and inspection fees; and appoint a building commission to prepare the regulations. Currently, only county commissions of the first and second classification have this authorization. The substitute also specifically lists by name the codes as published by the International Code Council that a county, fire protection district, or municipality may adopt by reference.

The substitute requires all public elementary and high school districts to conduct a professional energy audit and report the results to the Office of Administration. Each year, until all school districts have been audited, 20% of the districts as determined by the Office of Administration must have a professional audit performed. School districts may pay for an audit using contract negotiations under Section 8.231, RSMo, or from the newly created Energy Audit Fund which will consist of moneys subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. Years

in which a school is not required to have a professional audit, it must conduct a self audit using programs offered by Energy Star via its Internet website. The Office of Administration may waive audit requirements if funding is not available from any source or for buildings less than five years old or which have been audited within the last five years.

Each school district is required to establish, beginning in school year 2013-2014, a "green" cleaning policy and buy and use only environmentally-sensitive cleaning products that meet the guidelines of the substitute. If a district determines that a green cleaning policy is not economically feasible because of increased costs, not including staff training costs, it must provide annual written notice to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

The provisions of the substitute regarding energy audits of public schools expire six years after the effective date.

FISCAL NOTE: Estimated Net Cost on General Revenue Fund of \$449,592 in FY 2013, \$489,327 in FY 2014, and \$491,731 in FY 2015. No impact on Other State Funds in FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015.

PROPOSERS: Supporters say that the bill will allow third and fourth class counties to adopt building codes including codes that promote energy efficiency. Counties are not required to enact the codes as the bill is merely enabling legislation that allows for local control. The adoption of building codes is a good safety measure and can save on energy costs.

Testifying for the bill were Representative Wyatt; Michael Power, American Chemistry Council; Mechanical Contractors Association - Eastern Missouri; and American Institute of Architects of Missouri.

OPPOSERS: There was no opposition voiced to the committee.